

Renovascular Ultrasound Worksheet

Patient Name: _____ MR#: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Referring Physician: _____ Tech: _____

Reason for Study: _____

Patient History: _____

A O R T A:

Mid Aorta @ Level of the Renal Arteries: Diam: _____ AP x _____ W (cm) PSV: _____ cm/s

Notes: _____

RIGHT KIDNEY: Vol: _____ mL

_____ X _____ X _____ cm

CORTEX:

ARCULATE ARTERY PSV: _____ cm/s _____ cm/s _____ cm/s

MEDULLARY:

SEGMENTAL ARTERY PSV: _____ cm/s _____ cm/s _____ cm/s

RIGHT RENAL ARTERY*:

PSV: _____ cm/s (<180 cm/s) EDV: _____ cm/s (<35 cm/s)

EDV/PSV**: _____ cm/s (>0.2) RI: _____ (<0.75)

RAR: _____ (<3.5)

Notes: _____

LEFT KIDNEY: Vol: _____ mL

_____ X _____ X _____ cm

CORTEX:

ARCULATE ARTERY PSV: _____ cm/s _____ cm/s _____ cm/s

MEDULLARY:

SEGMENTAL ARTERY PSV: _____ cm/s _____ cm/s _____ cm/s

LEFT RENAL ARTERY*:

PSV: _____ cm/s (<180 cm/s) EDV: _____ cm/s (<35 cm/s)

EDV/PSV**: _____ cm/s (>0.2) RI: _____ (<0.75)

RAR: _____ (<3.5)

Notes: _____

* Use the Highest PSV of the Renal Arteries examined for the following calculations

** End Diastolic Ration (EDV/PSV) to be used if the Aorta's PSV is not obtained or has stenosis

References

Techniques in Noninvasive Vascular Diagnosis. Robert J. Daigle RVT. (2002)

Zwiebel W, Pellerito J. Introduction to Vascular Sonography. 5th Ed, Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders, 2005

AORTA: Aneurysm = dilation = ≥ 3 cm

Or 50% greater than the original artery.

Normal to High Resistance

RENAL: Normal size: 9-12 cm

Low Resistance

RI: <0.75 = normal

PSV: <180 cm/s = normal

EDV: 20-35 cm/s = normal

RAR: <3.5 = normal